Grant of concessions for the cultivation of kar-grains in the water-receded portions of Krishnarajasagara and other lakes during the summer of 1947.

READ—

The undermentioned Government Orders granting certain concessions in connection with the growing of food and fodder crops in the water-receded areas and the margins of Krishnarajasagar and other lakes in the State.

1. G. O. No. R. 292-97—R. M. 15-43-1, dated 16th July 1943.
2. G. O. No. A. F. 3062-76—Agri. 164-45-1, dated 2nd December 1945.
3. G. O. No. R. 4363-4365-R. M. 77-44-6, dated 5th January 1946.
4. G. O. No. A. F. 4332-46—Agri. 164-45-4, dated 20th February 1946.

Letter No. Sm. 27—46-47, dated the 13th December 1946, from the Director of Agriculture stating that the Senior Assistant Director, Grow More Food Campaign, reports that about 2,000 acres may be available in the Krishnarajasagara lake margin for growing crops, that in order to induce the raiyats to grow food crops it is necessary to extend the concessions referred to in the Government orders read above during the next season also and requesting, in the circumstances mentioned; sanction of Government for the grant during the next season of the following concessions to the raiyats who cultivate the margin lands of the Krishnarajasagara and other lakes:—

1. Issue of seeds free of cost;
2. Allotment of land for cultivation free of assessment.
3. A bonus of Re. 0-4-0 per palla subject to a maximum of Re. 1 per acre brought under cultivation to be paid to the cultivator raising kar-paddy, kar-ragi and jola.

ORDER NO. A.F. 4727-39—AGRI. 131-46-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 25TH JANUARY 1947.

In the circumstances, Government are pleased to sanction the recommendation of the Director. He is requested to point out direct to the Comptroller the source for meeting the expenditure in this connection.

MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Genl. Secy.*

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Sanctions the Starting of a Tile Factory at Gudibanda.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. D. 5-137—43-4, dated 20th September 1946, from the Director of Industries & Commerce, forwarding for sanction, proposals for starting a Tile Factory at Gudibanda at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 29,000 (recurring Rs. 8,000 and non-recurring Rs. 20,975 or Rs 29,000 in round figures) and stating that the expenditure will be met from the Rural Industries grant for the year 1946-47.

ORDER NO. D. 4522-24—I. & C. 465-45-11, DATED BANGALORE, THE 25TH JANUARY 1947.

On a representation received from several citizens of Gudibanda that a tile factory be started there in view of the natural resources and facilities available and that the factory may in due course be handed over to the Gudibanda Town Municipality, the Director of Industries and Commerce was requested to forward a report in the matter. The Director reports that he discussed the matter with the Vice-President of the Municipality and other non-officials at Gudibanda, and that after investigating the question, he has selected a suitable site for locating the factory and recommends that in view of the suitability of the clay of the tank at Gudibanda and the availability of an abundant supply of fuel and labour, a tile factory may be started at the place at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 29,000 (recurring Rs. 8,000 and non-recurring Rs. 20,975 or Rs. 29,000 in round figures).

2. As regards the Industries Department taking action to start the factory in co-operation with the Municipality at Gudibanda, it is stated that much delay and inconvenience will be caused in arriving at a decision, both as regards the site and other details for starting the factory and that it would therefore be preferable to consult the local body after bringing the factory to a working condition, and transfer it to them later on if possible.

3. As there are no local people who can take up the construction of the tile factory, though there is real need for tiles, the recommendation of the Director for starting a Government Tile Factory in Gudibanda at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 29,000 (rupees twenty-nine thousand) is sanctioned, the charges being met from the Rural Industries grant for the year 1946-47. The Director is requested to take immediate steps for starting the factory. The question of transferring it to Municipal management will be considered later.

C. E. NORONHA, *Dev. Secy.*

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

Reviews the report on public instruction for the year ending 30th June 1946.

READ—

Letter Nos. G. 2-3361-145 of 45-46, dated 9th November 1946 and No. G. 2-3361-145 of 46-46, dated 23rd December 1946, from the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore submitting the report on public instruction for the year ending 30th June 1946 and his concluding remarks thereon, respectively.

ORDER NO. E. 5555-614—EDN. 92-46-5, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH JANUARY 1947.

Recorded.

2. *Direction.*—Mr. M. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., LL.B., M.Ed., continued to be in charge of the department from 1st July 1945 to 27th June 1946, when on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, he handed over charge of his office to Dr. K. N. Kini, M.A. (Hons.), A.M., Ph.D., Dip. Edn., on the afternoon of the 27th June 1946 and Dr. Kini continued as the acting Director of Public Instruction for the remaining part of the year.

As the rapid growth and development of education of all grades in the State during the past decade or so had greatly increased the volume of administration and inspection work and the changing conditions had necessitated more satisfactory arrangements to deal with new problems, sanction was accorded to the re-organisation of the administrative system of the Education department, so as to secure greater effectiveness in administration and control and efficiency in the general working of the Department. The re-organisation was given effect to from 13th May 1946. Twenty-seven additional ranges were opened during the year, 23 in connection with the introduction of the scheme of compulsory attendance and four in connection with the opening of 400 more primary schools under the expansion scheme. A suitable re-distribution of the several ranges was also made.

3. *Touring and Inspection.*—The Director of Public Instruction (Mr. M. Sultan Mohiyuddin) toured for 65 days, visited or inspected 380 institutions and offices and attended 197 meetings. The inspection and itineration of all the District Educational Officers and Assistant Inspectors (now called Inspectors) were generally adequate and satisfactory.

4. *Statistics.*—The following statement shows the number of public institutions, classified according to management and their strength as on 1st March 1945 and 1st March 1946:—

Serial number	Management	1st March 1945		1st March 1946	
		Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
1	Government Institutions	7,027	484,094	7,470	477,284
2	Municipal do ...	23	3,688	31	4,984
3	Aided do ...	1,779	71,219	1,826	75,396
4	Un-Aided do ...	42	4,577	45	5,626
	Total ...	8,871	513,578	9,372	563,290
	Private	639	9,950	609	9,668
	Grand Total ...	9,510	523,528	9,981	572,898

The increase in the number of schools was largely accounted for by public institutions whose number increased from 8,871 to 9,372, *i.e.*, by 501 or 5·6 per cent and the enrolment from 513,578 to 563,230, *i.e.*, by 49,652 or 9·7 per cent as against an increase of 6·1 per cent and 8·5 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. The number of private schools decreased during the year from 639 to 609 or by 30 and their strength from 9,950 to 9,668, *i.e.*, by 282.

On 1st March 1946, 53·26 per cent of the population of school-going age was at school, as against 48·67 per cent in the previous year. The percentage of boys at school was 75·13 of the male population of school-going age and that of girls 30·20 of the female population of school-going age as against 68·79 and 27·46, respectively, in the previous year.

The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 11·27, that of girls to the total female population 4·53 and that of boys and girls together to the total population was 7·99 as against 10·32, 4·12 and 7·30, respectively in the previous year. On an average, there was one

school for an area of 2·9 square miles and for every 718 persons. One out of every 1·88 of the population of the school-going age was under instruction.

5. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on public instruction including that on university education amounted to Rs. 1,23,62,933 as against Rs. 1,04,11,745 in the previous year and was met from the several sources as indicated below :—

Sl. No.	Heads	Amoun		Percentage	
		1944-45	1945-46	1944-45	1945-46
		Rs.	Rs.		
1	State Funds ...	83,29,007	1,01,84,488	80·00	82·38
2	Local do ...	7,49,659	4,05,775	7·21	3·28
3	Municipal Funds ...	47,059	91,535	0·45	0·74
4	Fees ...	9,93,657	13,72,815	9·54	11·10
5	Other sources ...	2,92,365	3,08,590	2·80	2·50
	Total ...	1,04,11,745	1,23,62,93	100·00	100·00

The direct expenditure (*i.e.*, excluding the cost of buildings, direction, inspection, equipment and scholarships) was Rs. 92,30,352 and the indirect expenditure Rs. 31,32,581. The total expenditure on aided institutions was Rs. 6,79,444, of which a sum of Rs. 3,72,620 was contributed from State Funds. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 1-11-7 against Rs. 1-7-3 during 1944-45. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1-6-7 (Rs. 1-2-7) was met from State Funds. An expenditure of Rs. 6,32,026 was incurred from State funds on educational buildings excluding those under the university.

6. *Secondary Education.*—On 1st March 1946, there were 90 high schools with the total strength of 23,276 pupils as against 80 high schools with 20,314 pupils in the previous year. The total number of pupils increased by 2,962 or 14·6 per cent as against 12·7 per cent in the previous year.

The number of high schools by management was as follows :—

(*a*) Government	...	...	26
(*b*) Municipal	...	...	31
(*c*) Private :—			
1. Aided	...	...	20
2. Un-aided	...	...	13
	Total	...	90

About the close of the official year 1945-46, 14 high schools were sanctioned to work from the academical year 1946-47, of which one was a Government girls' high school at Basavangudi, Bangalore City, twelve Municipal High Schools for boys at Vadigenhalli, Devanhalli, Hunsur, Maddur, Mulbagal, Hoskote, Chennagiri, Hosadurga, Gundlupet, Hiriyur, Arkalgud and Konanur and an Aided girls' high school at Bhadravathi. Subsequently, sanction was also accorded to the opening of a Municipal high school at Seringapatam. Permission was accorded to private agencies to open high schools at Shimoga, Sirigere, Davangere and French-Rocks.

A total number of 8,236 students appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination of 1946, of whom 8,037 were examined. Of these, 7,453 were ordinary candidates and 584 supplementary candidates. The number of passes among the ordinary candidates was 4,527, giving a percentage of 60·7 (54). Three-thousand four-hundred and ten candidates were declared eligible for college course out of ordinary and supplementary examined, giving a percentage of 42·4 (38·7).

7. *Middle School Education.*—There were 524 middle schools with a total strength of 80,670, as against 490 schools with 72,960 pupils in the previous year. The scheme of expansion of middle school education was continued during the year and sanction was accorded at the close of the year for opening 49 middle schools during the academical year 1946-47.

The scheme of conversion of upper primary schools into middle schools of the rural type was continued, and 49 upper primary schools were developed into middle schools of the new type during the year under report. There were 373 such schools working during the year.

Out of 17,418 candidates registered for the Middle School Examination of 1946, 17,037 sat and of these 10,558 were successful, giving a percentage of 61·4 (58·0).

8. *Primary Education.*—The total number of primary schools increased from 7,756 to 8,186, *i.e.*, by 430 and the total enrolment from 361,304 to 391,020, *i.e.*, by 29,716 or 8·2 per cent. Under the Four-year plan for the expansion of primary education in the State, 400 more primary schools were opened in rural parts during the school year 1945-46. The scheme of expansion was continued and sanction was accorded for opening 400 more primary schools in rural parts and 40 in urban areas during the year 1946-47.

9. *Adult Education.*—There were 78 adult night schools with a total strength of 2,325 pupils as against 67 schools with 2,158 in the previous year. The Mysore State Adult Education Council continued its activities on an enlarged scale during the year. The Council conducted 4,530 literacy classes and made 89,896 persons literate. Eight-hundred and sixty-five new libraries were opened in the several parts of the State and the number of such libraries was 1,260 with a total membership of 128,520. From 1941-42 when the Council started its activities, 156,900 persons have been made literate. The Government grant to the Council was enhanced during the year from Rs. 1,70,000 to Rs. 3,44,000 for carrying on its various activities.

10. *Special Institutions.*—As in the previous year, there were two institutions that provided training of the secondary grade and six institutions that provided training of the primary grade. The number of commercial institutions remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 25, but their strength increased from 1,625 to 1,691.

There were 81 pupils studying in the school for deaf and blind boys, Mysore, as against 77 in the previous year. Carpentry, tailoring, printing, binding, ball-thread making, coir mat weaving, mat-weaving and dyeing were the new industries introduced in the school during the year. The strength of the municipal school for the deaf mutes, Bangalore, continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 16.

11. *Sanskrit Education.*—On 1st March 1946, there were 83 Aided Sanskrit and Veda Patasalas with a strength of 2,240 pupils as against 86 with 2,264 in the previous year. Of these, 47 were Sanskrit Patasalas and 36 Veda Patasalas. In addition, there were 4,758 pupils studying Sanskrit in General Schools.

12. *Women's Education.*—There were 18 high schools for girls with a total strength of 2,460, as against 19 schools with 2,270 pupils in the previous year. In addition, there were 885 girls studying in boys' high schools making a total of 3,345 girls in high school classes as against 3,013 in the previous year.

The number of middle schools for girls was 84 (79). The total number of girls in the middle school classes during the year was 16,104 (14,787). There were 45 New type middle schools for girls with a total enrolment of 6,564 pupils and 7 upper primary schools for girls with 689 pupils.

The number of lower primary schools for girls decreased during the year from 450 to 431, but their total strength increased from 38,097 to 38,479. Besides, there were 82,041 girls studying in the boys' lower primary schools.

13. *Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.*—The number of institutions for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 6, but the strength increased from 516 to 663. The number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians on the roll was 469. In addition, there were 76 pupils belonging to these communities in the other educational institutions in the State.

14. *Education of Muslims.*—On 1st March 1946, there were 1,149 separate institutions for the education of Muslim boys and girls with a total enrolment of 57,143, as against 1,109 institutions in the previous year. Of the 57,143 pupils in Urdu schools, 57,073 were Muslims and 70 non-Muslims. There were 10,010 Muslim pupils studying in other general schools, making a total of 67,083 (63,533).

15. *Education of Depressed Classes.*—Education in all grades is free to these classes and they are exempted from payment of examination fees also.

There were 417 separate schools for the Depressed classes with the total strength of 13,990 pupils, as against 411 schools with 13,618 pupils in the previous year. Of these, 9,126 pupils belonged to the Depressed classes. The number of Depressed class boys and girls under instruction in the several grades of education was 43,541 (36,811).

There were 43 hostels and boarding homes intended for the boys and girls of the Depressed classes as against 39 in the previous year. Of these, 10 were Government hostels and 33 aided.

16. *Scholarships and Freeships.*—A sum of Rs. 1,85,126 was distributed to students by way of scholarships. Out of 20,619 pupils on 1st January 1946 studying in high school classes, 2,654 enjoyed fee concessions either as recipients of scholarships or as belonging to specified communities, and 2,292 pupils were exempted from payment of half the fees as belonging to certain specified communities. In addition, 1,269 free-studentships and 5,765 half-free studentships or 4,151½ in the aggregate in terms of full free-ships were awarded to pupils other than scholarship-holders in high school classes. To facilitate the progress of education of the several communities living in Malnad tracts, the provision of Rs. 2,250 for the award of Malnad scholarships in high and middle schools was enhanced to Rs. 4,500 from the year 1945-46.

17. *Libraries.*—The total number of libraries aided by the department was 43 as against 44 in the previous year. The total grant sanctioned amounted to Rs. 12,242-4-0 including the grants paid to the two public libraries.

With a view to laying down a liberal policy of grant-in-aid to public libraries and reading rooms and encouraging private interest and enterprise, a set of grant-in-aid rules were prescribed, a sum of Rs. 10,000 per annum being earmarked for the purpose.

18. *Scout Movement.*—The total strength of the movement under the various branches of scouting as on 1st March 1946 was 36,238 as against 31,015 in the previous year. The Girl Guide Movement worked satisfactorily.

19. *Medical Inspection.*—During the year, medical inspection was in force in all the Government schools in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in 75 moffussil centres and in 8 girls' high schools. Girls studying in all boys' high schools were also examined.

20. *General.*—The twelfth meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, India, was held at Mysore in January 1946. A special officer was appointed for making arrangements for the meeting of the Board.

The XII All-India Olympic Games were held at Bangalore in February 1946, for which a grand stadium was put up. A sum of Rs. 25,0 0 was sanctioned by Government for holding the games. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to open the competitions. His Excellency the Viceroy also honoured the function with his visit and witnessed the competitions for some time.

With a view to implementing the provisions of the Elementary Education Amendment Act of 1944, the scheme of compulsory attendance involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,63,462 per annum (recurring) and Rs. 2,65,600 (non-recurring) was introduced in nine head-quarter taluks of the nine districts in the State. The scheme was extended to nine more taluks during the year 1946-47.

The basic pay of non-graduate teachers in pucca middle schools was raised to Rs. 25 per mensem. Sanction was accorded to the conversion of the scales of pay of primary school teachers from Rs. 15—1—20 and Rs. 17—1—20 to Rs. 20 (fixed) per mensem. The scales of pay of drill instructors, drawing masters and music teachers in high and normal schools were also revised. Sanction was also accorded to the revision of the scales of pay of the ministerial staff of the department drawing salaries below Rs. 50.

A scheme for holding a refresher course every year for the benefit of primary school teachers (Kannada and Urdu) during the summer vacation was sanctioned with effect from 1945-46.

A provision of Rs. 50,000 for providing midday lunch for the pupils of high, middle and primary schools was sanctioned for the year 1946-47. Subsequently approval was also accorded to the grant-in-aid rules for the midday lunch scheme.

Sanction was accorded to the appointment of a special officer with a view to the introduction of the basic system of education as an experimental measure in a few schools in the State.

The rules of grant-in-aid to high schools were revised so as to allow more liberal grants for the maintenance of the schools which received permanent recognition of the department and also to allow payment of grants to high schools recognised temporarily.

The work of the department during the year was satisfactory.

K. THIPPERUDRIAH, *Edn. Secy.*

Sanctions the revision of the scales of pay of Assistant Professors and Lecturers working in the Arts and Science Colleges in Mysore University.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. A3. 514—46-47, dated the 14th December 1946 from the Registrar, University of Mysore, addressed to Government, through the Comptroller, forwarding a proposition statement for the revision of the scales of pay of Assistant Professors and Lecturers in the Arts and Science Colleges.

2. Letter No. 1207/Books dated the 23rd January 1947 from the Comptroller to the Government forwarding the statement in duplicate, duly verified.

ORDER No. E. 5552-54—UNI. 80-46-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 25TH JANUARY 1947.

The following are the scales of pay of Assistant Professors and Lecturers obtaining at present in the Arts and Science Colleges of the Mysore University, involving a total cost of Rs. 5,99,146 2/3 per annum :—

			Rs.
Assistant Professors:	12	...	(300—25—350)
	43	...	(200—25/2—300)
	1	...	(200)
	56		
Lecturers:	32	...	(150—10—200)
	181	...	(75—5—150)
	93	...	(75)
	311		
Grand Total ...	367		

Government consider that it is necessary to improve the pay and prospects of the Tutorial staff of the University to provide sufficient scope for promotion to the existing staff who have been stagnating for some time in the lower grade and to attract the right type of graduates in future and direct therefore that the scales of pay of Assistant Professors and Lecturers in Arts and Science Colleges be revised as follows at a total cost of Rs. 8,42,453 1/3 per annum, involving a total extra cost of Rs. 2,43,306 2/3 per annum as per statement appended :—

		Revised grade Rs.	*Number*
Assistant Professors.—	I	350—25/2—400	12
	II	250—25/2—350	44
Lecturers.—	I	200—10—250	52
	II	150—10—200	104
	III	100—10—150	155
		Total	367

(These 367 posts include the posts sanctioned to the Intermediate Colleges at Davangere and Hassan).

Government are also pleased to direct that these revised scales of pay be given effect to from 1st December 1946, the extra cost during the current year being met out of the general savings of the sanctioned grants of the University Budget for the current year or from an additional grant to be made for the purpose, if so required.

Necessary provision will be made in the budgets of the University for future years.

The Registrar is requested to submit to Government for approval, a statement showing the allocation of the Assistant Professors and Lecturers into the revised grades at a very early date.

K. THIPPERUDRIAH, *Edn. Secy.*